(xl) The pay of the employees in the Judicial Department should be slightly enhanced in view to the income from enhanced process fees.

In regard to the Panchayat Courts, the member urged the following reforms being introduced:—

(*a*) Only the Judges should receive complaints.

(*b*) Rules regarding the leave and attendance of Judges should be framed and enforced. The attendance should be examined monthly by the High Court or the Dewan.

(*c*) Specific Government orders should be passed regarding the days and hours on which each court should sit.

(*d*) Provision should be made for the inspection of Panchayat Courts by the High Court.

(*e*) Opportunities should be provided for the periodical transfer of clerks in Panchayat Courts and for their promotion to suitable vacancies in the Munsiffs' Courts.

DEWAN: As regards affidavits, the High Court has remarked that the swearing in of affidavits is not necessary in all cases and that, in cases where it is necessary, members of the Popular Assembly and pensioned officers also have been authorised to attest such affidavits.

As regards the petition presented to the vacation Judge of the High Court by the Attingal public, the Chief Justice has reported that final orders on the matter will be passed in a week.

In regard to the Panchayat Courts, the Government informed the High Court that the Panchayat Courts were under the control of the High Court. I understand that the High Court have referred the matter to the Government once again. Government will do the needful in the matter.

As regards interest from date of suit, I find that the matter is provided for in the new Civil Procedure Code Bill which will soon become law.

Your other representations are noted for necessary action.

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22. The Jenmi-Kudiyan Regulation.

MR. NILAKANTAN NILAKANTAN NAMPUTIRI (*Member, Jenmies, Kottayam Division*) said that all that he wanted to represent in respect of the Jenmi-Kudiyan law had been anticipated by Mr. Trivikramar Vasudevar whose views he supported.

DEWAN: I have to give you the same reply which I gave to Mr. Trivikramar Vasudevar. If you will furnish a memorandum detailing the points in regard to which modifications of the Jenmi-Kudiyan Regulation Amendment Bill are deemed by your constituents to be necessary, the matter will be considered.

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23. Educational Reforms.

MR. R. KALYANASUNDRAM AIYAR (*Member, Municipal Council, Vaikam*) complained that the present system of education was too literary and urged the need for the provision of facilities for the vocational education of the masses.

The education now imparted both in Vernacular and in English Schools led to blind alleys. Government employment was almost the only avenue for educated men. The majority of the pupils leaving schools were unfit even for such work. Government could not find employment for all qualified youths. Unemployment had therefore become a problem, particularly as the middle and poorer classes had lost touch with their hereditary occupations and had contracted expensive habits and

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tastes. The member condemned the grant of concessions in the matter of fees or Government service to the educationally backward communities, as such allurements only served to wean them away from their present peaceful and healthy occupations of agriculture or cottage industry.

The existing facilities in the State for technical and industrial education were grossly inadequate to the needs of the situation. There should be provision in the curricula prescribed by the Travancore University for practical training in agriculture and local industries.

The geographical position, the natural resources of the State and the fertility of the soil were favourable conditions for economic progress. Practical training in industry and agriculture should be introduced in all schools. The training in the school should fit the pupil for his after-life. Industries that would flourish in the country should be selected. *Charka* and hand-spinning could not successfully compete with machinery. An exhaustive soil survey of the State should be carried out. Non-cultivation of land should be penalised.

DEWAN : I am in agreement with you in regard to certain matters. It is true that our present education is too literary. It is also true that it is necessary to make it more practical. It is not, however, very easy to decide whether practical education, *i. e.*, industrial and technical education, should be imparted on a small scale in all institutions or whether it should be imparted in special institutions only. The policy hitherto has been to impart industrial education in some institutions only and to combine literary or general education with what is called manual training in all schools as a preliminary to industrial education. When the new University for Travancore comes into being, Government will have to tackle the problem and decide as to whether any and what changes should be made in the existing curricula of studies. In regard to elementary education, we shall not be able to introduce radical changes, which will not be compatible with the curricula laid down at present. That is the difficulty which we have got to face. When we get our University, that question will be examined in all its aspects.

As regards technical training, as I have said, it is a matter to be regretted that sufficient response is not being given to the efforts of Government in the matter. The institutions which Government have organised in recent years have not been getting adequate or encouraging response from the public. Government are attempting to increase the facilities as much as possible for agricultural training. We are going to have a new agricultural school at Kottarakara. We have already one at Alwaye. If there is a genuine demand, more schools will be opened.

In regard to your suggestion that each and every plot of land should be examined properly before it is cultivated, I must tell you that the survey of the soil is being conducted and has been completed in some parts of the State. I have told you in my address that the soil survey of three taluks has already been conducted; and we are taking the various taluks one by one. That will give us an idea of the quality of the soil in each area and will show the elements which are wanting in the various soils of the State and the way in which those defects should be remedied. We will get an idea as to what sort of manure should be applied to remedy defects in the soil.

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